HOTTS THEATRE—8:30—My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8. Educated People.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8.—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8.—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:29.—The Late Mr. Castello.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—
Commercial Travellers Fair.
MURRAY HILL, THEATRE—8.—True to Life.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville, S:15; Winter Garden, Bal Champerte, 11.

den. Bal Champetre. II.

PASTOR'S 12-30 to 11--Vaudeville.

STAR THEATRE 8. Merry Tramps.

WALLACK'S 8-15-The Middeman.

IETH STREET THEATRE 8-15-The Cherry Pickers.

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Office, 154 Nassau-st.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1806.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Ambassadors of the Powers in Constantinople have been instructed to submit fresh demands for reforms in the Turkish Empire and to enforce them by means of coercion, if necessary. — Queen Victoria is going to write an autobiography. — The home of Earl Russell was burned by incendiaries. — An extensive plan of campaign in Cuba is attributed to Weyler.

DOMESTIC.—President Cleveland formally.

tributed to Weyler.

DOMESTIC.—President Cleveland formally recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with the new Greater Republic of Central America. — Major McKinley arrived in Canton; he found his home full of callers waiting to talk with him. — Three failures of individuals and firms in Chicago and one bank fallure in Wisconsin were announced. — The conductive of the conducti Wisconsin were announced. — The conduc-tors and motormen of the Boston street-railway system decided to strike.

system decided to strike.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A mass-meeting of Republican citizens was held in Carnegie Hall to urge the election of Joseph H. Choate to the Senate: the speakers were Edmund Wetmore. William G. Guthrie, Elihu Root and General Swayne. — The testimony in the Zucker arson trial was closed before Justice Furman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. — Cornelius Vanderbilt was at his office at the Grand Central Station for the first time since his severe illness. — Dr. Charles Butler, the venerable member of the Board of Trustees of the New-York University, is ill with pneumonia at his home. — Elias S. Ward, a 

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cold and cloudy. Temperature yesterday: High-est, 30 degrees; lowest, 14; average, 24.

## WELFARE BEFORE WAR.

The somewhat profane advice "to raise more hogs and less hell," first given to a turbulent Southern community, has often been repeated, but never with more pertinence that at the present time. It is now to be applied not to a single community nor State, but to two great nations; or to considerable elements thereof. To read some prints and to hear some speeches in both Spain and the United States one might imagine that the two nations were literally "spoiling for a fight" just for the sake of finding a way to expend their surplus energy and cash. There is, of course, no just cause on either side for war, nor indeed any desire for it among serious and responsible men. Yet, since "the shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb," war talk widely prevails on both continents, and the world is half persuaded that open hos-

tilities are about to begin. What a spectacle it is, for gods and men, for two nations to be thus blustering and threatening unimaginable things, when neither of them is making enough money to pay its daily bills! For that is literally the fact. The strait ened state of Spanish finances is notorious. The resources of the Kingdom have been mortgaged. and the patriotism of the people appealed to. for loans on hard terms to the Government, and yet deficits and bankruptcy loom menacefully just shead. Over these facts the American foes of Spain exult. But what is this Nation's own condition? Better than that of Spain, no doubt; yet surely not such as to invite a war for sheer love of fighting and its costs. This country has had three years of depression and disaster. Business has been prostrated, industries paralyzed. Even the rich have been forced to econo mize, while people of moderate means have felt the hand of want, and the poor have been driven to beggary. The Federal Government bas not had enough revenue to meet its fixed expenses, but has had to borrow money, and thus vastly increase the National debt. It is living on borrowed money to-day. And now just as the times are beginning to improve and the Nation is getting upon its financial feet again, men are clamoring for a foreign war! Is it a farce, or crime?

What the United States needs is peace, prosperity, restoration of business confidence, reopening of mills and factories, revival of industry and increase of wages to the laborer, of ofits to the employer, and of revenue to the Government. If Congress wants business to transact, it will find enough of it in the promotion of such causes. They do not serve their country well who, with a deficit in the Treasury, speak for war instead of for an increase of revenue. This Nation has never failed to ke care of itself in war, when war has been ed upon it, nor will it ever fail to do so.
re need be no anxiety about that. But it has falled to take care of its own interests in times of peace, and has suffered sorely from bed circulation, depressed industries, dai panics, and a depleted Treasury. It is ffering to-day. That is the condition,

the Government at Washington, and which demands its most immediate attention. After we have set our own house in order there will be plenty of time to regulate the affairs of the rest | ing containing suitable accommodations for the of the world.

### "LATITUDE OF DEBATE."

Senator Pettlgrew, of South Dakota, having discovered that the receivers of the Union Pacific are engaged in a nefarious plot to cheat the Government by refusing to pay the interest on the 6 per cent collateral trust notes, for which bonds and stocks of the branch roads are held as security, proposes to circumvent the rascals by having the Secretary of the Treasury take possession of the collateral on behalf of the Government. He has offered a resolution making an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to pay off the notes for this purpose. The scheme of the rascally receivers being to complicate matters so as to be able to sever the branch lines from the main road, on which the Government has a lien, he proposes to head them off by having the Government pay off the notes and take possession of the branch lines as well as the main road, and operate the whole as one system. It will amuse people who know anything of the personal character and standing of Mr. E. Ellery Anderson and Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, two of the receivers, to learn that they are charged with conspiring to swindle the Government, and will, perhaps, amuse still more the personal acquaintances of Senator Pettigrew to know that that gentleman is standing between them and the Government.

However that may be, the disclosures made by Senator Pettigrew have awakened the interest of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, after alluding to the past history of the Pacific roads as "a saturnalia of fraud" and "a labyrinth of frauds and rascalities," expressed himself strongly in favor of an investigation. Answering Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who urged the necessity of taking up the Pacific Railroad matter and acting upon it one way or the other during this session, Senator Morgan said he was himself in favor of disposing of the subject finally, but he wanted it distinctly understood that when it came to be considered "there would "be a claim of latitude of debate commensurate "with the magnitude of the question." Precisely how much latitude would be commensurate in the Senator's judgment we have no means of knowing. He has peculiar ideas of latitude of debate. But if this subject has not been debated with latitude and longitude, in all its length, breadth, height and depth, commensurate with its own magnitude during the last twelve years, that magnitude must be beyond human conception. The debate has reached back to the inception of the enterprise, and uncovered all the plans, purposes and motives of the men now dead who were its projectors; it has stretched forward and covered all the possibilities and probabilities of the future, and has thrashed over and rehashed not only all the scandals in its history, but the characters, private lives and antecedents of everybody who has been connected at any time with its management.

As for investigations, it has been investigated, reinvestigated and investigated again. Since the foundation of the Government no subject has been so thoroughly, continuously and persistently investigated. The XLIXth Congress spent \$100,000 on a commission which probed the whole history and management of the roads, and put expert accountants upon the minutest details of the bookkeeping. Their report filled eight volumes, and covered 6,000 pages. The majority of the commission reported in favor of a refunding plan much more favorable to the Government than any now proposed, which the companies were then ready to accept. That investigation was set on foot for the sole purpose of preventing any action by Congress looking to a definite and permanent settlement. The ultimate object of the opponents of decisive action was then, as it is now, to compel the Government to take possession of the roads, control, manage and operate them. This purpose, now that a crisis has been reached imperatively demanding action of some sort, is now frankly disclosed. Senator Pettigrew makes no secret of his views in that regard. His proposed appro- the entire capital and surplus of the bank, and on of \$10,000,000 to secure Governmen control of the branch lines is simply one feature of the plan looking to control not only of the portion of the main lines covered by the Government lien, but of the entire system. It hardly needs to be pointed out that it is at once impracticable and absurd.

All the same, it helps to a clearer understanding of the situation. The question presented is simply whether the Government will treat the matter from a purely business point of view as one between debtor and creditor, to be settled upon terms which will give the creditor the best security attainable and leave the debtor in a position to meet the obligations incurred, or will enormously increase its original investment for the sake of trying the experiment of Government control and management of the business of transportation now carried on by chartered incor-

# THE COMING HALL OF RECORDS.

The difference between a public movement which has real vim behind it and one which hasn't is illustrated in the development of the plan for a new Hall of Records. For many years the fact has been generally known, and at frequent intervals emphatically proclaimed, that the Register's Office is not merely inconvenient and unwholesome, but a veritable firetrap, in which documents of incalculable value are continually exposed to destruction. A considerable number of persons have listened with anxious interest to these successive descriptions of a grave calamity overhanging the city, the newspapers have done their fair share of protest and admonition, members of the Legislature have consented to take the matter under consideration, and it has seemed more than once as if something might be done about it. But the slight alarm has always died away, the little stir has ceased, and there has been absolutely nothing to show for all the time and effort expended by so many earnest individuals. But perhaps there has been in every case a small unobserved residuum of interest and informat'on, and it may be that the present movement wes much to that accumulating consciousness

of a real public necessity. At all events, a long-deferred hope is apparently about to be realized. It is not many weeks since a published letter from ex-Register Levy again directed attention to the subject and seemingly started an impulse which, unlike all similar incitements in years past, is actually producing practical results. Just how to account for the difference we do not know, but we suppose it is due to the action of a number of energetic citizens having large interests at stake, who formed an organization for the express purpose of attending to this important matter in a businesslike manner. The bill which the Corporation Counsel has drafted at their instance, and which is all ready for presentation to the Legislature, appears to be exactly adapted to the purpose, and is especially notable for its precautions against needless delay. It provides for the acquisition of a site near the County Courthouse, but not in the City Hall Park, either by private contract or condemnation proceedings, the city taking title in the latter case at the beginning of the legal process instead of at the

end of it. The Board of Estimate and Apportion-

tect by competition or otherwise, and through him with the construction of a fireproof build-Register and the County Clerk and the Surrogates and their courts. Thus far no opposition whatsoever has been encountered, it is expected that none will be developed in the Legislature, and there is good reason to hope that the work

of construction will begin in the spring. Such, in brief, is the history up to date of this latest and, as we hope, final and successful endeaver to provide a safe receptacle for records the destruction of which would be a stupendous calamity and disgrace to the city, as it has been for many years a strong probability. The accomplishment of the project, most desirable in itself, will be of further incidental advantage in facilitating the removal of the three shabby structures which clutter and deface the northeast corner of the City Hall Park. There are very few new schemes of public improvement which we should want to see the city undertake just now, but this plan for a safe Hall of Records cannot be reckoned among the attractive enterprises which ought to walt for more prosperous times. It would be the height of folly, as indeed it always has been, to conclude that a disaster which has been escaped so long can be reasonably courted indefinitely.

THE CONTROLLER'S STRANGE LETTER. Controller of the Currency Eckels, who has just issued another report urging retirement of greenbacks and various other changes of law to make National banking more profitable, has some occasion at this time to make the merits and the beauties of that system a little clearer than they appear in the light of recent events. He has been suddenly obliged to take possession through a receiver of the largest National bank except one in magnitude of business at Chicago. In a long letter about this failure -a letter which does not seem to have been quite necessary for public interest unless to explain how a National bank was permitted to get into such a condition-Controller Eckels says: "The failure of the bank is due to injudicious. "reckless and imprudent methods, followed by "the officers and not checked by the directors, "though their attention had been individually "called to the same. . . . . This and other large "and doubtful loans had been called by special "letter to the attention of the officers and di-"rectors, and specific improvement promised a "year since." This is certainly a remarkable statement. It will lead many to ask whether the ample power given by law for public protection has been faithfully exerted. Is it the business of a Controller to wait an entire year, after getting knowledge of conduct which Mr. Eckels now pronounces "injudicious, reckless and imprudent," and which many others would pronounce criminal? How is he justified for failing to ascertain whether the promise made to him had been kept, and whether the bank had been placed in fit condition for the safety of the public? If the Controller does in fact control, what was he doing through all that year in which the promises made to him were not at all observed, although it does not appear that for months he made any endeavor to find out

whether they were or not? It is even admitted by the Controller in effect that there was known to be something wrong in June last, notwithstanding the requirement and the promise six months before, for he says: "In June last on the surface there had been made an improvement." This is obviously not the language in which the Controller would have mentioned an apparently full performance of pledges. "An improvement" means something much less. But again comes the question why the Controller, having attention called to the fact that the promise of a year ago had not been fully performed in six months, did not immediately make use of the powers intrusted to him for the public protection. For what is the transaction which the Controller says, "with "other large and doubtful loans had been called by special letter to the attention of the officers "and directors"? It was a loan to one concern, the Calumet Electric Company, of more than that the total liabilities to any banking as tion, "of any person or of any company, cor-"poration or firm for money borrowed, includ-"ing in the liabilities of a company or firm the "liabilities of the several members thereof, shall 'at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually "paid in." Still another loan was made for \$500,000 to a firm in which the president's sonin-law was a partner, and a third also appears to have been made, in amount much larger than

We submit that it would be well worth while for Controller Eckels to make it clear that the provisions of the National Banking law, enacted for the protection of the public against dishonest or reckless management, are not habitually violated or permitted to be violated for a year without inquiry. It would be apparently more to the interest of the public and more to the interest of the National banks themselves if Mr. Eckels would devote less time to the crusade against the greenbacks and somewhat more to explanations tending to restore confidence in the proper enforcement of the National Banking law by the officials appointed for that purpose.

the law allows, to another relative.

## UNITING THE POSTOFFICES.

The consolidation of the governments of the several cities and villages included in the scheme of Greater New-York does not necessarily imply the immediate union of the post offices in this territory. At first glance there may be a seeming anomaly in the idea of a number of postoffices within the limits of a single city, but, as a matter of fact, such a state of things has existed many times; perhaps never more conspicuously than in the maintenance of a separate postoffice for Williamsburg for years after that city was annexed to Brooklyn. No one can question the desirability of consolidating the postoffices of the greater city probably soon to be established here, with the design of giving all parts of it the best possible service and treating the municipality as a unit from the

postal point of view. It appears, however, that there is a law on the statute-book that will interfere with this desirable consummation, unless it be repealed or modified. It provides that "no postoffice estab-"lished at any county seat shall be abolished or "discontinued by reason of any consolidation of "postoffices made by the Postmaster-General "under existing law." Now, in Greater New-York there will be not less than four county seats-to wit, New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond-and it is obvious that by this law a separate postoffice must be maintained in each. The provision quoted is to be found in the Postal Appropriation bill passed at the first session of the present Congress. It was in no sense intended to apply to such a case as would be brought about by the establishment of Greater New-York, but to meet a totally different situation in another State. But so long as it remains a law it will block the union of postoffices in this neighborhood, desirable as that unquestionably will be. Such union could, it is true, be accomplished in one other way-that is, by the abolition of the present county lines, which would require an amendment to the State Constitution. Such an

amendment cannot be adopted at once. The solution of the problem lies in the repeal

ment is charged with the selection of an archi- of the provision of Federal law which we have quoted, or such a modification of it as will make it inapplicable to county seats included within the boundaries of a city. This would be a simple matter, and as the present Congress is responsible for this proviso it should take steps to remove the obstacle which it has unwittingly offered to what will doubtless soon become a destrable consummation. Beyond this no action by Congress will be needed to effect the union of the postoffices in the coming city. For that the Postmaster-General has ample power under existing laws. The advantages of such union have recently been pointed out by the post masters of New-York and Brooklyn, and with the emphatic opinions on the subject which they have expressed the community in general has no cause for disagreeing.

## NO NEED FOR HASTE.

Why be so precipitous and bellicose just now? The state of affairs in Cuba is pretty had, no doubt. But it is no worse than it has been for a year past. The death of Maceo-if he be dead-is deplorable. But so, and just as much so, was the death of Marti. The one calls for no more excitement and vengeance than the other. Weyler's administration may be cruel. But it is no worse now than it has been all along. The patriot cause may be a worthy one. But is it no worthier than it was, and is no more entitled to recognition than it was a year ago. In all the battles in Cuba since this war began there have not been as many men killed and wounded as in a single battle of our Civil War, and all the cruelties of Weyler are not to be compared with the horters of Andersonville. Yet we would not have telerated a thought of foreign intervention. Why this mad rush for us to intervene in Cuba

now? Some weeks ago the people of this country decided upon a change of Administration at Washington. They elected a new President by the largest majority on record, and a new Congress. They expressed most unmistakably their desire that the foreign and domestic policy of the Nation should be committed to these new hands. That desire, that mandate, should be respected. If we have waited patiently through nearly two years of Cuban war, we can surely wait two months longer, and let the question be dealt with by those whom the people have chosen to deal with it, unembarrassed by any rash policies initiated by a moribund Adminis tration and bequeathed as a legacy of trouble to its successor.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW CRUISER.

The new British cruiser, the Powerful, well deserves her name. She is the largest and most formidable cruiser in the world. The figures representing her dimensions, equipment and ability are really startling. Her length, for example, is 538 feet, her breadth 71 feet, her draught 27 feet, and her displacement 14.200 tons. Those dimensions are surpassed, indeed capalled, by only a few of the great merchant steamers. How they compare or contrast with those of our own best cruisers may be seen from the fact that the Brooklyn's length is only 400.5 feet, breadth 64.68 feet, draught 24 feet. and displacement 9,271 tons. The Powerful has a protective deck of six inches of solid steel, priest, and contains no less than 100 steam engines in different parts of her vast hull. Her guns will throw nearly eight tons of projectiles a minute, at the highest velocity ever attained, of which two and a half tons may be thrown straight ahead and two and a half tons straight asteru. Even more noteworthy, if possible, are the details of her horse-power, speed and coal-endurance. On actual trial she has developed 26, 497 horse-power-more than any other ship ever built, except the biggest two Cunarders. The Brooklyn's horse-power is only 16,000. The Powerful's first test was one of 30 hours' continual cruising, with only 5,000 horse-power, making 14.34 knots and consuming 41/2 tons of coal an hour. Then she was sent for 30 hours with 18,000 horse-power, making 21 knots and consuming 15 tons of coal an hour. Finally she was put to the unexampled test of 4 hours' steaming with not less than 25,000 horse-power under natural draught, and 4 hours more immediately following with 22,000 horse-power. the National Banking act expressly provides she never showed less than 25,500 horse-This she stood perfectly. In the first 4 hours and 4 hours her minimum was 22,634 horse power, and her maximum, maintained during the last hour of the trial, 24,000. Her highest speed was about 22.5 knots. She carries the enormous allowance of 3,000 tons of coal, and is thus able to steam 9,600 knots at 14.33 knots an hour or 4,200 knots at 21 knots an hour. What that means may be appreciated when we are reminded that the Brooklyn carries only 1,753 tons, and can make only 6,088 knots at 10 knots, and only 1,758 knots at 20 knots an

The Powerful is now in commission. A sister ship, the Terrible, is nearing completion, and will probably excel even the Powerful in some respects. These may be taken as types of the cruisers with which the British Navy will in the next few years be numerously provided. There may be ships affoat in other navies which surpass them in some particulars. There is not one that, taken altogether, comes even near to equalling them. Evidently naval designers and constructors in other lands must vigorously bestir themselves if Britannia is not to continue to rule the waves.

Longer office hours are to be the rule in the District-Attorney's office hereafter, we are glad

House-owners who fail to shovel the snow from their sidewalks are reminded that under a recently enacted law the work may be done for them by the city and the cost thereof made a lien on their property.

The old reservoir at Forty-second-st. must go. The decree went out against it some time since, but there have been strenuous though mistaken efforts to preserve it. As a matter of fact, it cumbers a lot of valuable land that can be put to a much better use. There was a time when the reservoir served a good purpose, but all that it now does can be better accomplished by the new water mains running to the lower part of the city. The part of Bryant Park which the reservoir covers has been turned over to the controi of the Park Department, and the early demolition of a structure which has outlived its usefulness may be looked for. In its place will soon rise, we confidently expect, the stately building that will be the home of the public library resulting from the combining of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.

These who have followed the recent course of public events cannot be surprised to learn that in the opinion of Senator Hill the times are terri-

The convicts in the State prisons are well aware that idleness will be the worst thing in the world for them. Some of them remember the condition to which they were subjected a few years ago, and want no more of it. Humanity and good order demand that work be found for them.

The final draft of the proposed charter for Greater New-York, or at least several chapters of it, will, we are told, be given to the public to-morrow, so that all interested may have the opportunity of reading it on Christmas Day. This, it should be borne in mind, is the draft as agreed on by a committee, and has not yet been acted on by the Charter Commission as a whole. That it differs in many respects from the preliminary draft prepared by a sub-committee last

summer is altogether probable, although the work of the Committee on Draft has been well guarded, and only some vague and general notions regarding the result of its deliberations have leaked out. Inasmuch as this committee comprises nearly half the members of the Commission, it is safe to assume that the document now nearly completed will not undergo many changes before it is presented to the Legislature a month after the session begins. Something is said about public hearings on the various chapters of the charter, but it is evident that there will be scant time for anything of that sort, for the Commission is obliged to make its report by February 1, and will by law cease to exist at the beginning of March.

It is against the law to solicit funds for political purposes in a Government building. The custodian of such a building in Worcester, Mass., violated the law, and in consequence his services have been dispensed with. No fault is to be found with this disposition of his case.

#### PERSONAL.

Governor-elect George Wesley Atkinson, of Wheeling, W. Va., is a strong Methodist. "With a fellow-member," says "The Baltimore Sun," "he attended a meeting at the Fourth Street Methodist Church a few evenings ago, and during the service the minister appealed strongly for Christmas offer-ings, to be delivered Wednesday evening. Mr. Atkinson's friend remarked to him that he would buy a dressed pig if the Governor would carry it. The latter accepted the banter, and is now confronted with the carcass of a 'dressed pig' weighing 200 pounds. The Governor will undertake to carry the porker a distance of more than a square. He says they cannot come too large for him, and that he never thought twice about 'toting' anything that reached the 200-pound mark in his younger days."

The personal property left by the late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury is valued at \$175,000.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "A movement has been put on foot in all the large cities of the United States to memorialize the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Oscar II in Swede by making the monarch a gift that shall fittingly show the high appreciation of his iong and prosper-ous administration. Some of the most influential Swedes in Boston have organized a committee for the purpose of soliciting funds for this object, and subscription lists have been opened in various places." The anniversary will occur on September places. 18, 1897.

Princess Henry of Pless has sent an appeal to every English woman married to a German in the German Empire. The Princess wishes to collect from her fellow-countrywomen a sum of money to buy a handsome present to give to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the close of the sixtleth year of her reign. Hundreds of Englishwomen have re-sponded to the appeal, and the sum collected is likely to be a large one. More Englishwomen are married to Germans than to members of any other foreign nation.

Sir Samuel Henry Strong, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been appointed a member of the Indicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain.

The Rev. L. L. Conrady, who left the Umatilla Indian Reservation in 1889 to take the place of the late Father Damien, in charge of the Molokai (Hawaii) leper colony, is in Portland, Ore., as the guest of Archbishop Cross. A few months ago he ent to Japan to inspect the leper colony of Gotamba, near Yokohama. What he witnessed there impelled him to the belief that it was his duty to return to civilization and fit himself as a physician and surgeon by a course of study, and he is on his way to place himself under the instruction of Dr. Monnet, of Chicago. After finishing his course of medicine Father Conrady will return to Molokal, relieving Father Damien, a brother of the dead oriest.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In and around Emporia, Kan., the buying and selling of cattle seems to be the only industry, which leads "The Gazette" of that town to remark "The great trouble we have here is the idea we have in this section of the country that if fifteen or twenty fellows can sit around Mit Wilhite's stove and lie about what they made on the last bunch of cattle, we have the world by the tall. Well, we haven't. One load of cattle that came in on the Santa Fé the other day has ridden in and out of Kausas City four times. When such a big load of engine ceal is fed into a steer the money is all out of him. Half the steers in Lyon County have been on the train so much that they go running up to the bars and bellow to be loaded every time they

A Job in Prospect—"I got a chance to go to work I could only git out to California," said Dismai

Dawson.
Oh, yes, you would work, I don't think," said the increditious citizen.
"Well, I wouldn't mind takin' this here job. I hear there is a paper wants two hundred men to lie around on their backs and watch fer that flyin' -(Indianapolis Journal.

to induce his debtors to pay up. He has published in the local papers the following card: "As I am bliged to meet the payment of a note, I am compelled to call upon all of those who are indebted to me to help me out as much as they can. I have decided to select a day. I request your presence at my shop to pay the amount herein stated. You will receive a special treat. Lunch and refreshments will be served from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. in my basement, and a very good time is assured. Please present this card when you call and show the \*amount of your account, which is — dollars and

Deeply Interested.—Jinks—I would have been run ever on Broadway to-day if it had not been for Winks, who was with me. He sprang forward and showered blows on the horses' heads with an im-brella. Just as the umbrella broke the team stopped, and I was pulled out from beneath the

wheels.

Rilnks—Did the umbrella have a silver handle like
a shepherd's crook?

"I didn't notice particularly, and, besides, he
broke it all to pleces stopping the team. Why?"

"He borrowed mine yesterday."—(New-York Weekly.

A Spanish paper prints the following interesting story: Twenty years ago a young Malay and his family, coming from the Philippines, disembarked at Barcelona, where they soon became public charges. There were four sons, one of whom was named Juan Luna Noricis. He was taken into the home of a sign painter, who wished to teach the young Malay his profession; but Juan soon showed such ability in drawing and painting that he at-tracted the attention of the authorities. The Spanish Government placed him in the studio of the well-known painter Vera, and afterward sent him to study art for a year in Rome. Later he created a stir in Paris and London, where he exhibited his paintings. The National Museum in Madrid, the Cercle des Beaux Arts in Paris and other Continental galleries possess his work. It appeared that the Malay had not lost all the savage traits of his nature, however, for he was implicated in a domestie tragedy in which his wife lost her life. He disappeared, and it is now learned that he has gone to join the insurgent bands in the Philippines.

She-The latest poetess, is she? Well, she looks like a problem in Euclid, all corners and straight lines.

He-1 think she's like my last day's fishing, all angle and no catch.—(Pick Me Up.

The census of Atlanta, Ga., just completed, gives population of \$3,000.

Spats-It's delightful to listen to Count Maka-Spats—It's delightful to fisce to Count adapteronni, the Italian nobleman, on account of the way he uses his vowels.

Socartoots—Yes, he does scatter them around promiscuously, but he discriminates.

Spats—Why, what do you mean?

Socartoots—He seems to favor I. O. U.—(Pittsburg News.

The New-England Society of Mayflower Descendants held its annual meeting on Monday at the "Old Hempstead House," New-London, which is the birthplace of the society. This society was the first Mayflower society to be organized in New-England, and it has grown rapidly since March 7, 1896, which was the date of its incorporation. There was a. large attendance of members at the meeting and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Governor, William Waldo Hyde, Hartford, Conn.; deputy-governor, Henry Augustus Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; captain, Captain Royal Bird Bradford, Navy Yard, New-York; secretary, Percy Coe Eggleston, New-London, Conn.; treasurer, Laurence Waterman Miner, New-London, Conn.; historian, Frances Potter, New-London, Conn.; Board of Assistants, William Molthrop Stark, Wolcott Barbour Manwaring, Percy Coe Eggleston, Lucy Palmer Butler, Alice Stanton Turner, Betsey Ingham Loomis Whittlesey, Mary Lydia Bolles Branch.

Bereaved—Well, doctor, now that the interval permits my speaking calmly of my husband's demise, I am prompted to ask your confirmed opinion as to the cause of his death.

Doctor—A complication of diseases, madam.

Bereaved—Ah! That was so like him. He always was versatile in everything.—(Richmond Dispatch.

THE DRAMA.

SHAKESPEARE AT DALY'S THEATRE. ADA REHAN AS BEATRICE.

In the production of "Much Ado About Noth-In the production of "Much Ado About Nothing," which was ably and brilliantly accomplished last night at Daly's Theatre, the principal feature was the impersonation of Beatrice by Ada Rehan. It might well have been expected that this accomplished actress, with all her resources of vitality and all her wealth of tender feeling, would succeed in this character,—compounded as it is of light and joy, piquant and tantalizing mischief, noble passion, and the ardent fidelity of an affectionate heart. She had made Katherine an image of truth, to be remembered and treasured as long as any tradition of the stage shall prevail, and,—much as the two characters differ,—in Katherine as any tradition of the stage shall prevail, and, much as the two characters differ, in Katherine there is the potentiality of Beatrice. She more than justified the liveliest anticipation. Her ideal was true, her expression of it firm and splendid, and the embodiment, taking its place among the livest and happiest of her works, was not less inripest and happiest of her works, was not less in-dicative of the charity and power of her mind than of the affluence of her animal spirits, the delicacy of her womanlike intuition, and the exceeding grace of her dramatic method. In personal distinction, in prodigality of glee, in mental correspondence, and in continuity of impersonation this performance is extraordinary. It will not eclipse the gittering image of Beatrice that Ellen Terry has set, for all time, in the pantheon of memory; but it will be named after that superb achievement, and it will fill a niche in the same stately gallery f proud renown.

It is said of Beatrice that "her spirits are as coy

of the rock,"—but that must of proud renown. and wild as haggards of the rock,"—but that must not be taken too literally. Beatrice is neither a virago nor a shrew, and the old stage custom of

making her almost offensively tumultuous and violently aggressive was an abuse. She speaks with

siry satire and philosophical composure about "woo-ing, wedding, and repentance," and her remarks are extremely diverting; but she is no more saplent than other women, when once her heart is touched. She can see a church by daylight,-but the daylight sometimes fails, and when the stars come out her sight is not so keen. Beatrice is to be understood as a high-spirited, ardent, affectionate young woman, who longs for love, and yet resents the necessity, in herself, of longing for it. She has provided her mind with the full conviction that she can live without it, and she is equipped with many pungent precepts to that effect. "There was a star danced." she says, "and under that was I born"; and of her merry heart she declares, thankfully, that it keeps on the windy side of care." no great mystery in that aspect of the feminine nature. Beatrice is not one of the "milky rabble"; tut, underneath her brilliant exterior, her gay, imperious, defient manner ("Disdain and scorn ride perious, denent manner ("Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes"), she is one of the most affectionate and generous of women. She has long been secretly inclined toward Benedick, as Bene-dick, in turn, has been secretly inclined toward her,—and therefore she is readily awakened, and by a simple stratagem, to the knowledge of her love. That is the ideal interpreted and conveyed by Miss Rehan, who has had the wisdom to apprehend the essential soul of Beatrice, not entirely, or even coniderably, from her relation to Benedick, but largely from her relation to Hero. The great moment of the play, for Beatrice, is that of her prodigious, passionate, unspeakable resentment of the dreadful insult that is offered to the pure and gentle girl whom she so tenderly loves. It is as if all womanwhom she so tenderly loves. It is a control to re-book humiliate, and punish the arrogant injustice of man. Women, usually, are the sternest and most rancorous censors of other women; but women, at their best, may well admire Bea.? for she is all woman and the splendid champion o her sex. It is remarkable, in the unerring art of Shakespeare, that all the disguises and defences of Beatrice are suffered to fall away, at that su preme moment, when her soul stands here and flames to its full stature. Miss Rehan had carried the scenes of the "merry war" against Benedick with that profuse and exhilarating vivacity in which she excels; but it was in the church scene that she crowned her triumph, by a magnificent outburst of passion,-not turbulent, nor combative, nor hysterical, but that of a woman's outraged mind and suf-fering heart,—which, while it impelled the dramatic action swiftly to a brilliant climax, also operated to illumine the whole character and disclose it as intrinsically the soul of woman-like virtue and honor. The applause of the audience broke forth with ardent vehemence, at that point, and ratified and signalized her victory.

The stage ideal of Benedick is that of the dashing

any more than Claudio is, or Don Pedro; and, al-though he is vivacious and demonstrative when beset with raillery, his constitutional habit is whimsica Moreover, the type of soldier is not uniform, except in stage custom,—for one soldier different from an-other soldier, and there is one glory of the artillery and another glory of the drum major. Shakespeare's men and women show themselves, very distinctly, in their soliloquies, and Benedick, in his soliloquies, is ruminant, fantastic, quizzical, and waggish, and by no means of any kindred with Bobadil, Don Caesar, or Captain Plume. Tradition, however, is potent; and Mr. Richman, deferring to ancient custom, presented Benedick as the bilthe and buoyant warrior, to whom the making of love and the fighting of battles are equally the pleasant pastimes of life, and Moving upon that line the young actor gained the best success in high comedy that he has yet obtained in this theatre. His appearance was a continual pleasure to the eye, and there was, in his banter and raillery, a gay and happy spirit which diffused de-light and enlisted cordial favor. Depth and subtlety in the comprehension of a complex character, to gether with the imperial manner of high comedy is its delineation, seem desirable in a portrayal of Benedick; and yet the part can be very effectively played without them. Edwin Booth, who certainly was a great actor, never troubled himself much about them, when he played Benedick, and his impersonation had many admirers. Perhaps, in time, Mr. Richman may infuse more mind into his acting, and

soldier; but Benedick is not distinctively a soldier,

tion had many admirers. Perhaps, in time, Mr. Richman may infuse more mind into his acting, and take a more original course. He possesses many excellent qualifications; and, though it could not be said of him that "he hath a neafenly gift of prophecy," it may rightly be alleged,—and never more appropriately than in view of this auspicious performance,—that "sundry blessings hang about his head, that speak him fu'll of grace."

The character of Don John is usually slighted, but it was not slighted in the excellent performance given by Mr. Slidney Herbert, Don John is the evil force,—busy, resolute, and relentless,—out of which proceeds the whole serious movement of the play. Shakespeare has not elaborated the part, but he has clearly drawn it, and he has given to it all necessary prominence. Don John's nature, exsentially mean, crafty, and cruel, is corroded with envy and malice. He is the man who hates goodness because it is good and beauty because it is beautiful—the man who is made bitter and resentful by mere perception or report of merit in another person. He is a villain, and he knows it and exults in it; yet he has been born a prince, and he possesses the manner of his station, and, for the furtherance of his bad designs, he will assume the demeanor of blunt honesty; and he is always self-contained and grave. Mr. Herbert was singularly fortunate in his assumption of that personality; expressing it by the pale, discontented countenance and heightening the impression of surly ill-nature,—with difficulty curbed and repressed,—by defit use of a dry, hard, inclusive voice, black raiment, and a hearing indicative of physical deformity,—not infrequently an incentive to malice. "How tartly that gentleman looks!" says Beatrice: "How tartly that gentleman looks!" says B and a bearing indicative of physical deformitynot infrequently an incentive to malice. "How
tartly that gentleman looks!" says Beatrice: "I
never can see him but I am heartburned an hour
after." No representative of Don John, in our
day, has made so much of the part as Mr. Herbert
does, or has so clearly shown its practical importance.

The paternal urbanity and honest feeling of

does, or has so clearly shown its practical importance.

The paternal urbanity and honest feeling of Leonato, together with his occasional playfuiness and his invariable fine courtesy, were agreeably present in Mr. Clarke's performance, which also was characterized by the mellowness and restful case of the ripe actor who knows his resources and has them all at ready command. The princely state, the gracious dignity, and the pliant comradeship, kindly, while neither condescending nor familiar-of Don Pedro were exactly indicated by Mr. Gresham. Claudio, for once, fell to the lot of a manily actor. Mr. John Craig, who presented him for what he is.—a modest, sweet-tempered youth, but a gallant soldier, brave and resolute, and a devoted lover. The behavior of Don Pedro and Claudio toward Hero, in the church seene, would not be possible in actual life; gantiemen do not act in such a way toward women; and the drawn of the story Shakespeare found in Ariosio or Bandello, whence he derived the Claudio and Hero episode, and he has made it tributary to a splendid dramatle effect and has dignified it by his way of treating it. The offence to Hero was needed for the full revelation of Beatrice,—as well to herself and her lover as to the auditor of the play; and the dramatic artist herein shows his consummate skill, making the anguish of Hero directly elicitive of all that is sincere and splendid in the noble womanhood of Beatrice. An appearance of overmastering strief and anger, on the part of Claudio, must be displayed, and must be managed with exceptional tact, in that church scene, in order that the wounded and resentful lover may be taken off with credit. Mr. Craig succeeded: and more could not be wished. Ursula was assumed by Mrs. Gilbert, who know how to impart to even a slight character the reality and dramatic significance which only come from perfect impersonation. Ursula, who, in the origina, is one of the gentlewomen attending on Hero, has been made a duenna, in Mr. Daly's stage version of the play, and she is not